SPAIN'S WAR IN THE EAST. SAVAGERY ON BOTH SIDES IN THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Murders of Prisoners by the Spaniards and Reprisals by the Natives - Cource of the War - Story of Two Neckiness Given to the Governor-General's Wife, Hoxo Koxo, Sept. 20,-The rebellion in the Philippine Islands sends many refugees to this

city, and they bring shocking tales of the savagery of both the natives and the Spanlards. They say that the natives are so wrought up that nothing but the overthrow of the present existent of government and the expulsion of the hated priests will satisfy them. They deed fighters as the Malays when aroused, and that most of them only need rifles and good and unition to make them formidable antagopists. As one man said:

"Look out for men whose favorite pastime is cock-lighting. When they get into a row you may be sure that they will show something of the fiere and cruel spirit of the birds they are

From private letters and from the statements of refugees one is able to get a pretty clear idea of the situation in Manila and of the causes that led to the present revolt. The uprising is admitted to be due partly to maiadministration and partly to the exactions of the Spanish priests. The Philippine Government offers no justice to any one except a Spaniard. The half-breeds or Mestizos have no voice in the Government, and the natives are merely looked upon as material for fleeding. Much of the trade is in the hands of the Chinese and the Mestizos, and the exactions or squeezes that are perpetrated would kill commerce in any other place. The poll tax, which amounted to about \$4 a head for grown men, was lately increased about \$2, but this act was made to serve the purpose of indefinite extortion on the part of the Spanish officials. They demanded and frequently received three or four times this sum, precisely as in California in early days, the tax collectors made Ignorant (hinese miners pay an ounce of golddust for their poll tax an I rounded them up in this illegal way four times a year. Every thing on the farm of the small native culti vator was taxed; every bit of produce that came to Manila had to furnish its tribute to the civil Government and again to the priests.

responsible for the present outbreak. In the country districts the cure is the fountain-head of all government. He overrides the civil magistrate whenever he sees fit, and the people go to him in any emergency as Moslems apply to their Cadi. Recently an order was issued by the Governor-tieneral of Manila declaring that at funerals the coffin should be closed when it left the house of mourning and not opened thereafter. The custom of the islands had been to leave the coffin open in the church and to close it only at the grave. A medical commission reported that contagious diseases were spread chiefly through this custom of carrying the open coffins through the streets and permitting them to stand in crowded churches. But the priests, who exacted heavy fees for all the ritual in the church, violently opposed the new order as sacrilegious, and it has not yet gone into effect. The same thing is seen in large natters and small. No one can lift a hand outside of Manila without consulting the fram in charge of the district. If they were just, they would wield unlimited power with the approval of the people, But it is declared that their whole aim appears to be to add to the wealth and the political importance of their orders. In a word, they are repeating in these tropical islands of the Pacific the offences for which they were secularized by Spain. The Spanish Government, while depriving these orders of all political power in the other country, has permitted them to flourish in the Philippines, and the result has been the building up of a religious power. streets and permitting them to stand in

Monks of the Dominican order are largely

permitted them to flourish in the Philippines, and the result has been the building up of a religious power.

The corruption of the civil government is almost beyond belief. Not even the native Mandarins in Chinse provincial cities are more raparious than the leading efficials of Manila. No one is safe from their greed or lust, and they are especially merciless toward the Chinese merchants, who have gained great wealth in trade here, as they have in Singapore. Macassar, and other cities of the Straits settlements. Here is a case which illustrates the procedure adopted with the Chinese. Several years ago the leading Chinese merchants of Manila made an appeal to the home Government for the removal of certain political disabilities. To strengthen their case and secure the favor of the Governor-General, they determined to give a present to his wife. They sout to Tarls and bought two diamond neoklaces, worth \$60,000 each. With these a delegation waited on the Governor-General and presented the appeal. Then they announced that they had brought a present for his wife, and she was asked to come in and make her effolse of the two necklaces. She graciously appeared, and after praising the beauty of the gems, she assured the Chinese that she found it so difficult to choose where both were so beautiful that she concluded to take them both. Although the impassive faces of the Orientals showed their deep chagrin, she actually ordered her pervant to take away both lowel cases. A few months later her husband was ordered her servant to take away both jewel cases. A few months later her husband was suddenly removed because he had dared to oppose the priests, and the poor Chinese lest not only the \$120,000 which they had paid for the diamonds, but also all chance of reaching the ear of the home Government.

It seems well established that the exposure of the widestread how of revenue and her the service of the widestread how of rebellion was made by

It seems well established that the exposure of the widespread plot of rebellion was made by a natve woman in the confessional. The authorities were warned none too soon, as in a few dars all preparations would have been complete for a simultaneous up-rising in Manila and throughout the islands. Only under a capable leader could Manila have been taken, but the Governor-General would probably have been forced to a compromise, for all foreigners secretly sympathize with the na-tives. As it was, the Government made ex-traordinary efforts, arrested a large number audinary efforts, arrested a large number conspirators, and executed a batch of these of conspirators, and executed a batch of these men on the public square between snatches of national airs played by the military band. The authorities put Manila itself almost in a state of sleep, but they could do no more to check the spread of insurrection in the interior than Campos was able to do in Cuba when the present revolution broke out. They hold Manila exactly as the Spanish hold Havana, but the country only eight miles from the capital is in the hans of the Insuranent natives, and no Spanish officer dares to take aut a company of

of the guerilla warfare which is in the country districts near Manila (as) I is to rouse the savage pas-tic under the placid exterior of the

In and around Cavité, a small city only eight miles from Manila, the worst outrages have been perpetrated. One correspondent, a wo-man, tells of the fate of a young Spanish Lieuhad surrendered after a fair fight. Some one proposed that they take instant revenge on the Lieutenant. The proposition was adopted with a whoop, and the crowd swooned down on the unfortunate office.

nother village a high-born Spanish lady the train house was surrounced.

Let in the nick of time a
tel naval officers appeared and
The lady suffered so severely
of migriss ment hat her mind
see has since been kept under Other letters resount horrors that seem in

green as moved to dissure them, were brought and tortured to death. Every refinement of facility suggested in the spectacle of Oriental priury way matthed, and this even went to be extremity of motivations and the disemposeding of the victims white alive. Even in the big modern city of Moulia shocking scenes are been witnessed. A drainlead court market had recently converted thirty men, several of them prominent land matters, of comparince, the first ware shot down in the public square early marking. For swearf days, near a files at the entrance to fown, lay rotting in a single the looks of two rebels whose abdomans had been ripped once and the entralises. Seed. No one coult was a file to the city without seeing this spectacle, as to the city without seeing this spectacle. turtist could get no positive cyldende were

condemned to transportation to Yap. About 170 in all were harded on a steamer for this place, but the Captain was informed that no questions would be asked in regard to the number that he landed.

Whether the repetition in Manila of the Black Hole infamy of the Indian mutiny was the result of carelessness or design, the responsibility will rest heavily on the Spanish authorities. The facts seem to be that 169 prisoners were thrown into a small room under the basical night in the last week of August. No water was furnished and only one small window gave any sir. In the morning when the door was thrown open it was found that fifty-four had died during the night. It is said that sixteen others succumbed later to the effects of this awful night. Another story, which softess is our own Government."

The Carlisle Roys A REVELATHE CARLISLE BOYS A REVELATHE CARL questions would be asked in regard to the number that he landed.

Whether the repetition in Manila of the Black Hole infamy of the Indian mutiny was the result of carelessness or design, the responsibility will rest heavily on the Spanish authorities. The facts seem to be that 169 prisoners were thrown into a small room under the bastions of San Sebastian Intra Muros on a hot light in the last week of August. No water was furnished and only one small window gave any sir. In the morning when the door was thrown open it was found that fifty-four had died during the night. It is said that sixteen others succumbed later to the effects of this awful night. Another story, which softens this offence a trifle, is that the jailer in charge of the prisoners was ignorant of the fact that at certain season; a portion of the room into which he thrus these rebels is flooded by the tide at midnivbt. The tide came up as usual and the fifty-four were those who could not escape the rising waters.

All Manila is under arms. The Spanish volunteers number about 1,300. The other foreigners, comprising twenty-five Englishmen, and a few Germans, Americans, and Swiss, tendered their services to the tovernor-General, and were assigned to unard duty. At 9

eigners, comprising twenty-nee Englishmen, and a few Germans, Americans, and Swiss, tendered their services to the Governor-General, and were assigned to snard duty. At 9 l'. M. the drawbridges are raised and the city is watched by sentries. The Spanish residents are nervous, and fear that the city will be attacked unless the promised reënforcements of troops arrive. The Chinese merchants are leaving the country as rapidly as they are able. Several steamers recently carried as many as 500 each, some going to Singapore and others coming to Hong Kong. All mail matter for Hong Kong is carefully inspected, and the author, ties do not hesitate to break the seals of all letters. This is said to be due to a report that the conspiracy was hatched in Hong Kong by a secret society, and that the Government is anxious to get evidence against the Manila members. The more plausible theory is that the Government wishes to destroy any newspaper reports that may give facts which will show its own weakness and incompetence.

which will show its own weakness and incompetence.

One of the features of the uprising which slarms old settlers is the signing of blood brotherhood among the rebels. This is done by making an incision in the left arm or the left knee with a benknife, and then signing a compact with a benknife, and then signing a compact with the mingled blood from the wounds. Those who take the oath are forbidden to reveal any secrets or to take up arms against their brethren. The rebels have intimidated many lukewarm half breeds and natives into taking this oath, and most of the wriseners recently captured bore sizes of the wounds made under the blood compact. Whatever may on the result of the revolt, no one here doubts its seriousness or the grave danger which menaces the small body of foreigners in Manila.

Pri oners Packed in s Dungeon Which Was Without Any Ventilation at Migh Tide-Many Tore One Another in Their Frenzy - The Insurrection Growing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.-The steamer Copic, which arrived yesterday from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings additional details of the insurrection in the Philippines. The inpurgents have suffered reverses, but the Spanish forces are insufficient to suppress the out-

The prisons to Mantla are crowded with prisoners, and between 300 and 400 prisoners have been deported to the Carolines.

The prison, which has earnyd for itself the opprobrious title of "The Black Hole of Manila" is in an old fortress. The prisoners were thrown into a dungeon in this fortress, entrance to which is gained by a trap door in the oof. The only ventilation is through a barred opening underneath the platform floor. At high tide this means of ventilation is closed.

Large numbers of the prisoners who had not fied from suffocation were found to have torn each other in a horrible manner in their insanity. Four prisoners were one day taken nto the market place of Manila and shot in the ack as traitors. Three of them died immediately, but there were signs of life in the fourth man, and another volley of bullets was poured into his body. There was a battle on Sept. 21 in Batanzas province, the insurgents being decated with heavy loss.

The cruiser Olympia, which was at Yokohama when the Coptic sailed, was said to be under orders to sail to Manila, and would depart in a few days.

Twenty-five thousand insurgents are practically in control of the province of Cavite. Horrible outrages are of frequent occurrence, one form of torture being to cut a priest to death hit by hit while others are too revolting to aint at.

The bodies of many friars have been seen floating down the river. The Spanish officers have discovered evidence that the revolt was carefully planned, the ultimate object being o form a republic. Pedro Resas, who escaped in a foreign steamer some days ago, was, it is said, to have been the President, and a list of the elected military officers has been found.

Reinforcements from Spain are expected oon, but before they can get into action the whole country may be in the hands of the insurgents, who are getting stronger and better supplied with arms every day.

Sponteb Outrages During the Present Up-

A former resident of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, whose views of the present situation there were published in THE SUN on Oct. 4, received yesterday two letters from friends now living in the islands. The letters were mailed from Hong Kong on Sept. 13. They had been smuggled out of Manila at the risk of the life of the person who carried them to Hong Kong. "If I were to tell you the names of the writers of these letters," said THE SUN'S informant, "they would be arrested to-morrow by cable orders from Madrid, and would be shot the next day for conspiracy." Here are extracts from the letters. The first is from an American who has lived in the islands for more than ten years. He tells of the arrest and confinement of Thomas T. Collins, a citizen of the United States, who has been in Manila since the late sixties, and who has been in litigation with the Spanish Government since 1874, when his large property and businers interests were confiscated on a filmsy pretext, which none now remembers:

"On Aug. 20 insurrection broke out in the suburbs of Manila, Callocan, Lampalock, San Mates, Santa Mesa, Pandacan, and Maytubig, hat consume a good third of the year, and if they contract to work they may be counted on to take other holdsays, which are represented as lamily festivals that they are colled to acted. They are usually lazy, placid, and easily satisfied with the simplest food. But once wrought up, they develop an activity that is phenomenal and a crucity that knows no because where the simplest food. But once wrought up, they develop an activity that is phenomenal and a crucity that knows no because of the provinces. Then the Spanlards went through the city seizing suspected persons. Many a poor man, innocent of all providers or desire to par icinate in the Mesknowledge or desire to par icipate in the Mestizo uprising, was sacrificed to the private grudges of the Spanish officials. All suspected nes were, without trial, either shot or deported to the Carolines.
"In Nueva Echica there has been heavy

mes were, without trial, either shot of deported to the Carolines.

"In Nueva Ecipica there has been heavy fighting, but all the provinces are quiet except Cavite. In the town of Yanus there are great stretches of territory in the hands of the relection. The have turned the convents into fortifications and defy the Spanish most insolently. Altogether, though, I do not himk that the Indians (Mestezos) will gain their cause. They are too disorganized. But this fight will last for a long time, perhaps for a year.

"Peor old Tom Collins: He has been in trouble again. The rebels plotted to take Manila on Aug. 24. It was their plan to selze the electric light works, throw the city into darkness at a fixed hour, and then to massacre the Spaniards. There was treathery, and at moon all the principal men in the plot as well as many who were innocent, were arrested. Among them was Collins. A Spaniard in civilian's clothes walked Into his house at no n and put him under arrest by virtue of a warrant from the civil governor. He was imprisoned and for three days was not permitted to communicate alth any one. Except for a disgussing examination into the food sent to him by friends, he was well treated. On the afternoon of Aug. 28 he was turned over to the civil governor to be held in custody for the United States. Onsail.

"The consail went up and asked what he was charged with. They said they wanted to know whether he knew anything of the Loped Patria. This is a Masonic looke to which all the leaders of the rebs little red single sent to be shot at once!

Collins said that he knew, by hearsay, that there was each a lodge.

"Do you know who are its members?"

Collins said that he knew, by hearsay, that there was such a lodge.

"The you know who are its members?"

"The natives have not so much confidence in me as to mention the names of members of the lodge in my presence, said Collins.

"You are discharged, said the Civil Governor, but ever since two volunteer amateur detectives have shadowed the old man, hight and day. They freely display their leaded revolvers white following him. For my own part, I know Tom tollins pretty uell, and I don't believe for an instant that he knows snything about the insurrection. It is the old softe, and they covet an excuse for ending his lawsuit by ending him. They say that it took

Neither Cuban Horses Nor Saddles Suit

the Invading Forces. reason why the Spanish do not suppress the Cuban insurrection is because they lack an adequate cavalry torce, which cannot be organsmall for the ordinary Spanish saddle, and and so Spain lacks cavalry.

what is said on this topic by ministerial organs is merely to familiarize the public here with the idea of a new failure in Cuba, and thus relieve the Government in advance of all re-

lieve the Government in advance of all responsibility. El Tiberal says:

"It is too late to speak of these things now. The time for ambiguid, a and excuses is past. Plain language must be used. We cannot agree that the drovernment throw the responsibility upon Gen. Wevier, or that he blame the lovernment for inadequate equipment.

"It is the Government's duty to provide the army with all the resources required for success, but it was also the Commander in Chief's duty to demand at the proper time all that he needed.

"According to the Heraido, whose good feeling toward tien. Weyler is well known, the end

duty to demand at the proper time all that he needed.

"According to the Heraido, whose good feeling toward Gen. Weyler is well known, the end of the war is not so near as our hopes made us believe, and probably more men will have to be sent to the Cuban woods. Spain cannot resign herself to this endiess series of postponements. Should we keep on in this way, we may bleed to death before a favorable turn of affairs is reached in Cuba.

"We all agree that the coming campaign is the declaive one. Has Gen. Weyler given the Government his formal promise that he will put down the rebellion with the resources which he has at his command and those which will soon be sent to him? Let us know whether this is so or not. The time is getting near when victory must be decreed."

A few days ago Señor Canovas, referring to the possibility of a total failure in Cuba, said; "I do my best to serve the country, and so I wash my hands if the military men fail in their task." These words caused a great deal of comment. El Correo said: "That Señor Canovas should quote from Pilatos when the powerful armies we have massed in Cuba and the Philippins Islands made us hope or an early settlement of the colonial troubles, could not fail to attract public attention. To the nation's sacrifices señor Canovas opposes a disheartening skepticism."

El Giobo, one of Sagasta's organs, says: "We have often maintained that there are other means than bloodshed to smother the rebellion. There are facts to prove it. The leading and most impartial newspapers in London and Paris say so also, and all persons who have been in Cuba recently are of the same opinion.

"Yet our insensate Government, does not hink of anything but sending soldiers to Cuba, soldiers who are always expected here to be sufficient to quell the rebellion, until upon this of anything but sending soldiers to Cuba.

hink of anything but sending soldiers to Cuba, soldiers who are always expected here to be sufficient to quell the rebellion, until upon their arrival in Havana it is found out that more men are needed. This sho vs that none of the Generals who have confronted the problem has been able to understand it, much less to solve it. When they ask for a certain number of years and uncounted soldiers, far beyond the nation's power to supply, they initiate the doings of some shrewd physicians before a hopeless case.

tate the doings of some shrewd physicians before a hopeless case.

"Should luck be adverse to us, there is no
need to tell of the misery and distress to come,
and of the danger, not to say more, which
such a state of affairs would invite."

El ?poductor, a popular newspaper of La
Coruna, says: "We often read that the Cuban
Insurgents release our prisoners, and that our
authorities deport to Ceuta and other penal
settlements peaceable Cubans upon more or
less accurate suspicions. This means that the
insurgents give liberty to the enemies whom
they capture in the field, and we send to jail
bonest citizens who are merely sympathizers

FIGHTING 'IN PINAR DEL RIO. The Spanish, as Usual, Report a Series of

HAVANA, Oct. 26.-Col. Segura has reported to the Government that his command surprised a body of insurgents at Garganta Soroa, Province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting that followed four of the insurgents were killed The Spanlards gained possession of a route to the hills and started to build trenches to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon, but no losses were sustained.

On Oct. 24 Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force started to reconnoitre the country. On his way back be learned that the Zanora Battalion was engaged with the insurgents. He therefore hurried to

combat.

The insurgents made designate efforts to carry the Spanish position and thus open the way for their return to the Lills, but were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the unrailt. The insure vay for their return to the hills, but were com-selled to retreat, closely followed by the Spat-ards. A series of bloody fights occurred dur-ing the two days of the pursuit. The insur-cents left eixty-one-dead on the field, but it is be-ieved that their losses were much beavier than his. The troops lost a Lieutenant and twenty-one privates killed and one handred and ten-vounded, including four Captains and two ieutenants.

YELLOW FEVER IN SUGAR.

The Storehouses Opposite Hayana Used for Hospital Purposes,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The Public Health report issued by the Marine Hospital Service brings to the attention of the authorities the danger of importing yellow fever from Cuba through a new agency. Dr. D. M. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector at Havana, writes to Surgeon-General Wyman, under date of Oct. 17: "I am informed that the fovernment here has appropriated, and is already using for hospital purposes, the extensive almacenes' or sugar storehouses of flegia, which structures, it will be remembered, are situated contiguous to the wharf on the opposite side of the harbor from this city. This measure, of course, will interest these haldfur and except his from this city. This measure, of course, will infect these buildings and probably such sugar as may or will be stored in them."

Dr. Burgess says that the disease continues with all its malignancy and perhaps in increasing among the Spanish soldiers.

SPAIN'S RESOURCES.

It is Officially Dented That She Is Without Means to Carry on the War in Cuba. MADRID, Oct. 26.-An official note issued to-

day denies the reports that Spain is without resources to continue the war in Cuba. It points out that the rejection by the Spanish Government of the conditions sought to be immosed by French inanciers for taking up the proposed ionn is proof that Spain is able to obtain the necessary funds. Negotiations for the loan, the note adds, are proceeding elsewhere.

ITHAUA, Oct. 26.-John W. Corbin, a negro,

was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife last New Year's night. The trial was a short one, owing to the fact that it was merely formal, Corbin pleading guilty to murder in the second degree. He went fact that it was merely formal, Corbin pleading guilty to murder in the second degree. He went home on the eyening of the tragedy in an in-toxicated condition and fired two shots at his wife from a revolver and then shot himself. He recovered, but his wife died. Judge Smith will impose a sentence of life imprisonment on Wednesday.

Mrs. King Held for Whipping Mr. Blair. Henry C. King, produce merchant, and his wife Bernice, who live at 142 East Fifty-fifth street, were arraigned before Magistrate Brand in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for examination on the charge of having assaulted with a horsewhip William H. Blair, a retired merchant of the same address, last Thursday night. Mrs. King was held in \$500 ball for trial. Her husband was discharged.

DEDRAM Mass., Oct. 26.- Mrs. Eunice Russ Davis, the surviving member of the Woman's anti-Slavery Board of Boston, celebrated today her ninety-sixth birthday at her homein this town. Mrs. Davis is also a daughter of the Revolution. Her father, Prince Ames, was in the engagements at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill.

Three More Toligates Bestroyed. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 26.-Three more tollgates were destroyed in Franklin county on

Carlisle, Pa., was perhaps the most interesting ever played in New York. Purely as a spectacle it was decidedly interesting, whether the spectator was a lover of football or not. Heretofore New York has seen red Indians only MADRID, Cct. 12.-It now appears that the as members of some show, or as itinerant venders of baskets or some sim-llar product of their fickle industry. But this football game presented twenty or thirty lzed because there are no good horses in the Btalwart young bucks in the togs of the highest island. The Cuban horses, it is said, are too civilization that is developed at the largest and oldest institutions of learning in the land, and soon break down. If the Cuban saddle is used the wearers of those togs demonstrated their the Spanish soldiers cannot keep their seats, ability to acquit themselves as well as their white opponents with their heritage of five hundred years' or more education. They were a The independent newspapers suggest that picturesque lot of young fellows. No such football clothes were ever seen in New York before Their heavy outside sweaters were of the brilliant scarlet dear to the heart of every thoroughbred Indian. They were of the shade known paradoxically among all men who have had dealings with the Indians of the far West as "blue cloth," the name which the Sionx give to all cloths of brilliant color. This bright scarlet contrasted sharply with the swarthy faces and black hair of the players, and stood out

> The Indians seemed to be surprised by the enthusiasm of their welcome by the spectators. Nearly five thousand persons paid their way through the gates to see the game, and probably as many more stood on the viaduct and the vantage points on Dead Head Hill, the most part this crowd was composed of the lovers of football for football's sake, who constitute the regular attendance at all games in New York when Yale or one of the larger colleges contests on one side. From first to last. through thick and thin, these ten thousand were seemingly unanimous in their applause of the

> distinctly against the dull, dirty blue worn by

But this note of appliause had its contrapuntal. For at the very last when the Indians had covered themselves with glory by tying the score, they were robbed of their hard-earned triumph, and that robbery was characteristic in the manner of its achievement of nearly all the crimes committed against the Indians by the whites, for it was accomplished by the man of all men who should have looked out for their interests and their rights. The Carlisle boys were entitled to believe that the man who had been teaching them the game at least would not rob them of what they carned at it; they had a right to trust him just as many a time the Indians at an agency have believed they could trust the Government agent in whose charge they lived. And just as many an agent has proved false to his trust so this referee was to his. No more significant demonstration of the sympathy of the thousands of spectators could have been made than was given when, after the referee's decision depriving Jameson of his touch down, the whole crowd get together in their yelling for the first time in the game and shouted in unison: "Touchdown!" touchdown!" changing it after a while to "Robber! Robber!" Then the hisses and the groans which greeted the final retoration of the mistaken decision added emphasis to the already clearly pronounced opinion of the spectators.

The redskins cannot be said to play scientific football. They cannot sick; they run high and tackle high; they are slow at starting and they cannot tack; they on out understand the beauties and intricacles of interference; double passes and criss-cross work, such as Princeton played on them two weeks ago, seem to bewilder them; but they can push, and they gave an exhibition of plucs and muscle such as is selected one seen on the scribin midd, and they demonstrated unlimited capacity for training. They do not understand the reflect of running low, but when they got through the line and settled down to a foot race between an Indian and a white man the lindian won every time. First-

not.

Two years ago Pennsylvania scored against Yale for the first time. There has been no Yale-Pennsylvania game since. It remains to be seen whether Yale will play the indians again. This much is sure: No matter what team lines up against the sturdy redskins in New York a supersylvania to see the game and reat crowd will go out to see the game and heer the children of a new civilization on to

POLICE CASE FOR THE GRAND JURY Commissioner Audrews to Go Before That Body To-day-Errand Not Known,

victory.

Police Commissioner Andrews, accompanied by the policeman assigned to his office, had a long conference yesterday afternoon with Assistant District Attorney Battle. Commissioner
Andrews refused to state what the talk was
about and Mr. Battle would only say that he
had made arrangements for the Police Commissioner to appear before the Grand Jury to-

Accused of Issuing Fraudulent Warehouse

LATTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.-A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Merrick Free-man of the defunct firm of Freeman, Ives & man of the defunct firm of Freeman, Ives & Co., on the charge of issuing fraudulent and his detectives worked fletitious warehouse receipts. The warrant was issued on the application of the officers of the Clinton National Bank of New York city. The hank holds paper aggregating \$10,000, secured that they were notices by warchouse receipts purporting to cover large amounts of cheese. Freemat, who was supposed to be stopping with his brother in Syracus, cannot be found.

Since the state of the state of the state and all a description of the state and in the trans and the short agent in the transfer and the work of the content of the warrant was issued on the application of the officers of the Clinton National Bank of New York city. The hark holds paper aggregating \$10,000, secured that they were notices, and the safe and in terters sent to the tributed fine in the transfer and in the case without discovering any cline to the thieves. He said last right that they were notices, and the gradient Richer and the tributed fine they will be part to the thieves are the found on the safe and in the term so list with and the work of the state of the state

Kennedycardlands

Our shoes are just what they are represented to be styllsh, durable, worthy, Winter Russets, \$2.97 and \$3.98. These shoes are sold elsewhere at \$4.00 and \$5.00. Box Calf Shoes, calf lined to the toe, \$3.49 pair.

Imported French Patent Leather, \$2.97 pair; worth

Men's Hats. We Charge \$1.90 and for Derbys and Alpines that

can't be bought elsewhere at less than \$3.00 and Imported Golf Caps, 50c. Slik Hats, \$3.90, \$4.80, Men's Furnishings.

\$1.00 White Dress Shirts at 65c.; pure linen bosoms, Wamsutta muslin bodies, hand finished throughout 4-ply Linen Collars, 10c.; equal to any 25c. collar Colored Shirts in Madras and percale, w8c.; worth \$1.50.

DATID'S LINKS TO RIRDIE

Brought Out in a Suit for \$50,000 Breach of Promise of Marriage, Bertha Robinson of Chicago, who is suing David Wiesenberger, dealer in second-hand jew

elry of this city, for \$50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, produced in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Giegorich and a jury, a large diamond ring, which she said he had given her as an engagement ring, and the following large tin poem which she said he had sent to her two months after the date of the engagement:

Hor Springs, March 17, 1894. Most Respectfully Dedicated to Birdie Robi Lines written as my descriptive illustration regard-ing taste, opinion, and judgment: For the first time I gazed with mine eyes on thy

figure.

Which seemed the most pleasant to me, During all the days past in my life's travels.

Thy comparison I have not met.

Nor was I able to make such a selection A! one! Which we think so lovely and dear A! one Which is within a great distance, and yet at one

new \$1 bills and bright 50-cent. pieces, and each morning three of the bills are rut in the right shoe of each pair in the windows and a coin over the toe. At night the money is all carefully collected and placed in the safe.

The shoe store extends from Nassau street to Theatre alley. The doors and windows in the rear are guarded by fron gratings, and a light is kept burning all night long, so that passersby can see through the whole length of the store. The safe is in plain view of passersby, and that is what makes it remarkable that burglars should work at it for hours and not be seen by anybody. Very few people pass through Nassau street at night, but a policeman is supposed to patrol it all aight long. Where this policeman could have been when the burglars were at work is one of the mysteries Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak street station is trying to clear up.

All that the thieves got was \$36 which was left in the cash drawer. They didn't succeed in getting in the safe, which was unfortunate for them and fortunate for the Regal Shoe Company, as behind its iron doors was stored some \$3,000, besides the money used in window advertising.

Manager Marshall was the first to discover the robbery. When he reached the store at 7

the robbery. When he reached the store at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he found the glass in the front door broken and all confusion within. Since and bores were strewn around the place, and the safe tooked as though a dozen men had been hammering at it with sledge hammera. An effort had been made to force the door, but it had withstood the charge. From the number of dones and its generally battered appearance, the police think that the thieves were at work for several hours. They were not every a of denis and its generally battered appearance, the police think that the thieves were at work for several hours. They were not experts or they would not have worked in the way they did. At least that is what the police say.

Mr. Marshall hustied around to the Oak street station, leaving the store in charge of a clock, who had arrived meanwhile. He took with him a mackage containing nineteen odd shoes which he had clocked up in the store. He wanted to prave to the police that burglars had been in hits thace.

GUNS FOR THE WARSHIPS.

WONDERFUL ADVANCES IN NAVAL ORDNANCE DURING THE YEAR.

Capt. Sampson Reports That American

Guns Are Superior to Any is the World -71 Completed During the Year and Nearly 200 More Under Construction. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20,-No branch of the naval service shows more wonderful advances than that of ordnance, and especially has this been evident during the last year, when inventions have been perfected that will make American ordnance the superior of any in the world. The report of Capt. Sampson, Chief of Ord nance, contains some interesting facts relative to the development of guns and their parts, as well as of smokeless powder, torpedoes, and all that pertains to the armament of war vessels. It says that there now reaming practically no part of this branch of the sersice that can be improved upon. He shows hat the guns manufactured at the Washington Naval Arsenal are the finest produced, and that the carriages supporting them are of a better type than those of foreign navies. He also says that after years of experimental work the navy has at last secured a highly efficient brand of smokeless powder for use both in large and small ordnance, and that the Government is now able to deliver guns to warships much faster than the vessels can be constructed. The work on ordnance for the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and other vessels now building, will be ready for delivery long before the ships are completed, and within a year the navy will have on hand a supply of

now considered as a part of the auxiliary force. During the year the factory here completed seventy-one rifles of all calibres, while there are under construction nearly 200 guns of different calibres, of which twenty-seven will be for a reserve supply. These, with those pre-viously authorized, Capt. Sampson rays, will supply the needs of the naval service for some time, and he therefore only asks an appropriation this year to continue the work of building smaller guns necessary to arm the auxillary cruisers. Fifty of the 3-inch field guns are being manufactured at the naval gun factory, and three of them have been completed

reserve gans and upward of 100 five and six

luch riles for the thirty-one merchant cruisers

who had arrived meanwhile. He took with him as account of the country of a clork, who had arrived meanwhile. He took with him is a backage containing nineteen odd shors which he had belocked up in the store. He wanted to praye to the police that burglars had been in his tince.

"Well" said the Sergeant on duty, when Mr. Marshall had told his story, we've got a few of your shore here already, and he pointed to a pine of shores behind the desk.

Then he told the manager that a policeman had picked them up at the corner of Heckman street and Thoute align earlier in the morning. The policeman had seen no sign of a burglary, so he brought the shores to the store house the shore to the store house the shore to the store had been settled ont of court. Mr. Henry who is a momber of the firm of Law, we've said a few of your shore here already, and he pointed to a pine of shores behind the desk.

Then he told the manager that a policeman had picked them up at the corner of Heckman street and Thoute align carlier in the morning the plaintiff amounted that Mr. Henry subsequently make the shore to the staten house.

She claimed that Mr. Henry subsequently missing the girl who was then about 12 years old, from such associations, hired a flat for her. And the shores to the staten house the state of t When the suit of Miss Emeline Kennedy



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only
remedy with millions of families, and is
everywhere esteemed so highly by all
who value good health. Its beneficial
effects are due to the fact, that it is the
one remedy which promotes internal
cleanliness, without debilitating the
organs on which it acts. It is therefore
all important, in order to get its beneall important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all rep-

utable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.
If afflicted with any actual disease, or
may be commended to the most smillful physicians, but if in ed of a laxative, then one should have ... a beat, and with the well-informed everywhere. Syrap of Figs stands highest and is most largely Wed and g'ves most general satisfaction.

And the control of th

Part V. of the Supreme Court before Justice
Andrews, The Meads were married in 1887,
and have one child. Mrs. M and charges her
husband with alandoning her at Stamford,
Conn., in July, 1895. She says that he has
struck her, accused her of wrong doing, and
on one occasion pointed a revolver at her.
Mead says that his wife is extravawant, and
has teen too familiar in certain correspondence with Otis Talmadre. He says that early
to 1895 he tried to kiss ler, and she told him
to go away, that she would rather kiss a negro.
According to his story, she once said that she
hoped he would fall off his hearse and breat
his neck.

Minche B. Tristan, a sister of Mrs. Mead, According to his story, she once said that she hoped he would fall off his hearse and break his neck.

Minnie B. Tristan, a sister of Mrs. Mead, testified that she visited the Meads one day about four years age. Mead said: "I think I got stuck when I married frace. She married are for money and I married her for money and a married her for money and we both got fooled."

"Was Mead Jokingt" the laywer asked.

"He never took a Joke or mac one. He was always servious."

The undertaker smiled grimly at this.

Mrs. Mead was then called to the stand. She promptly went off into hysteries, fainted, and was eccused for the time being.

Mrs. Viola Simmons of 6? West 125th street testified that in Mg., this, she lived in the same room he would not speak for an hour. You would think it was a prayer necting."

Mrs. Alrina Sloner said that she belonged to the same church speciety as the Meads. She considered Mr. Mead very such and gental in society, but he never spoke to his wife in nubsle was recalled to the stand.

"Mrs. Mead had recovered by this time and she was recalled to the stand.

"How did your husband treat you at the church society meetings?" the lawyer asked her.

"He never noticed me at all."

"Did he pay attentions to other women?"

"Yes, he was very attentive to Georgie Feuerstein of 10 West 125th street. Mr. Mead lives in the same louse with her now. One night when it was rafning he got her rublers and wrap, but sidn to offer to get mine. Then he took Georgie home with an uniherina and left me to go home alone in the rain."

The case will be continued to-day.

Bued Her Former Protector, but Heleuted. When the suit of Miss Emeline Kennedy West outs. I for the suit of these is a suit of the su 5,000 40.000 1,000 08.000 6,000 50,000

599

7,950

Toth it you of May 1 57.
Smitt, John i, And wife 10 Chas O Lab as, 13
West bolds it. 10 to
Schollages a Fort loores (gains to tice I livel,
with a tice tice of a 1 total is 1 south at, tease,
demond.